S NCBI				Taxono Brows	omy ser
PubMed	Entrez	BLAST	OMIM	Taxonomy	Structure
Search for				As comp	lete name
_lock Go	Clear				

Odocoileus virginianus

Taxonomy ID: 9874

Preferred common name: white-tailed deer

Rank: species

Genetic code: Translation table 1_(Standard) Mitochondrial genetic code: Translation table 2

Lineage(abbreviated)

Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi; Mammalia; Eutheria; Cetartiodactyla; Ruminantia; Pecora; Cervoidea; Cervidae; Odocoileinae;

Odocoileus

0	Nucleotide (43)	0	Protein (38)	0	Structure (1)	Get Sequences
---	-----------------	---	--------------	---	---------------	---------------

Comments and questions to info@ncbi.nlm.nih.gov

Credits: Scott Federhen, F.A. Harrington, Ian Harrison, Carol Hotton, Detlef Leipe,

Vladimir Soussov, Sean Turner.

[NLM NIH] [Disclaimer] [Search] [Help]

S NCBI				Taxono Brows	omy ser
PubMed	Entrez	BLAST	OMIM	Taxonomy	Structure
Search for				As comp	olete name
lock Go	Clear				

Odocoileus hemionus

Taxonomy ID: 9872

Preferred common name: mule deer

Rank: species

Genetic code: Translation table 1 (Standard) Mitochondrial genetic code: Translation table 2

Lineage(abbreviated)

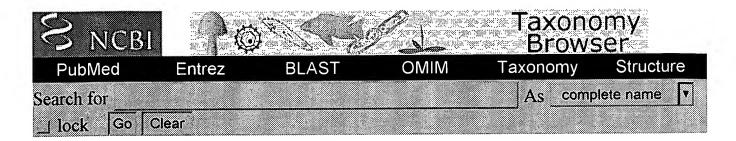
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi; Mammalia; Eutheria; Cetartiodactyla; Ruminantia; Pecora; Cervoidea; Cervidae; Odocoileinae; Odocoileus

O Nucleotide (39) O Protein (15) **Get Sequences**

Comments and questions to info@ncbi.nlm.nih.gov

Credits: Scott Federhen, F.A. Harrington, Ian Harrison, Carol Hotton, Detlef Leipe, Vladimir Soussov, Sean Turner.

[NLM NIH] [Disclaimer] [Help] [Search]



Rangifer tarandus

Taxonomy ID: 9870

Preferred common name: reindeer

Rank: species

Genetic code: Translation table 1 (Standard) Mitochondrial genetic code: Translation table 2

Other names:

caribou[common name]

Lineage(abbreviated)

Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi; Mammalia; Eutheria; Cetartiodactyla; Ruminantia; Pecora; Cervoidea; Cervidae; Odocoileinae;

Rangifer

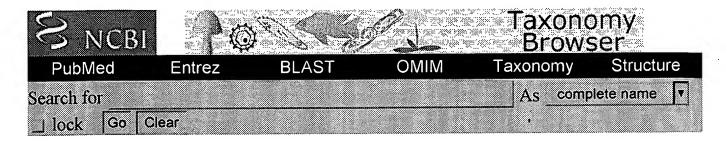
O Nucleotide (131) O Protein (25) Get Sequences	
Comments and questions to info@ncbi.nlm.nih.gov	<i>53.53</i>
Cradita: South Enderhan E.A. Harrington, Ian Harrison, Carol Hotton, Datlef Laine	

Credits: Scott Federhen, F.A. Harrington, Ian Harrison, Carol Hotton, Detlet Vladimir Soussov, Sean Turner.

[Help] [Search]

[NLM NIH]

[Disclaimer]



Alces alces americana

Taxonomy ID: 9854

Preferred common name: American moose

Rank: subspecies

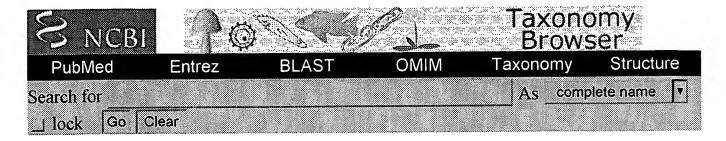
Genetic code: <u>Translation table 1 (Standard)</u>
Mitochondrial genetic code: <u>Translation table 2</u>

<u>Lineage(abbreviated)</u>

<u>Eukaryota</u>; <u>Metazoa</u>; <u>Chordata</u>; <u>Craniata</u>; <u>Vertebrata</u>; <u>Euteleostomi</u>; <u>Mammalia</u>; <u>Eutheria</u>; <u>Cetartiodactyla</u>; <u>Ruminantia</u>; <u>Pecora</u>; <u>Cervoidea</u>; <u>Odocoileinae</u>;

Alces; Alces alces

O Nucleotide (1) O Protein (1) Get Sequences
Comments and questions to info@ncbi.nlm.nih.gov
Credits: Scott Federhen, F.A. Harrington, Ian Harrison, Carol Hotton, Detlef Leipe,
Vladimir Soussov, Sean Turner.
[Help] [Search] [NI M NIH] [Disclaimer]



Cervus elaphus nelsoni

Taxonomy ID: 9864

Preferred common name: American elk

Rank: subspecies

Genetic code: <u>Translation table 1 (Standard)</u>
Mitochondrial genetic code: <u>Translation table 2</u>

<u>Lineage(abbreviated)</u>

<u>Eukaryota</u>; <u>Metazoa</u>; <u>Chordata</u>; <u>Craniata</u>; <u>Vertebrata</u>; <u>Euteleostomi</u>; <u>Mammalia</u>; <u>Eutheria</u>; <u>Cetartiodactyla</u>; <u>Ruminantia</u>; <u>Pecora</u>; <u>Cervoidea</u>; <u>Cervinae</u>;

Cervus; Cervus elaphus

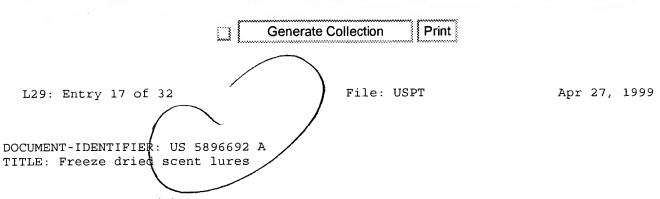
O Nucleotide (13) O Protein (8)	Get Sequences

Comments and questions to info@ncbi.nlm.nih.gov

Credits: Scott Federhen, F.A. Harrington, Ian Harrison, Carol Hotton, Detlef Leipe, Vladimir Soussov, Sean Turner.

[Help] [Search] [NLM NIH] [Disclaimer]

WEST



Brief Summary Text (3):

Scented lures are generally urine based, and thus are in a liquid form. These conventional fresh liquid urine lures have a limited refrigerator life of approximately three months. Some manufacturers add preservatives to increase the shelf life of the product. However, then the product is no longer a natural product. Also, since the deer hunting season is normally limited to the fall, collection of the fresh deer urine is seasonal, due to the limited refrigerator life of the lure product. Collection of estrus urine and buck rut urine is limited to the breeding cycle of the deer. Thus, production of a scented lure using these special urines is even more limited in time. These liquid lures also present handling problems, both at the retail location and in the field. Another disadvantage of fresh liquid urine scent lures is the need to refrigerate the product, so as to retard bacterial growth, and thereby maintain product freshness. Freeze drying has been used in the medical industry for the preservation of drugs and serums.

Detailed Description Text (6):

A commercial freeze drying unit is used to freeze dry the urine. One suitable freeze dryer is sold by FTS Systems, Inc., in Stone Ridge, N.Y. under the trademark Dura-Dry. The optimum freeze drying temperature for deer urine is approximately -60.degree. C. The freeze dryer has an upper vacuum chamber and a lower condensing chamber. The freeze dryer is prechilled for at least four hours prior to the introduction of the urine, such that the vacuum chamber is approximately -30.degree. C. and the condensing chamber is -85.degree. C. The urine is then placed into the vacuum chamber of the freeze dryer, and the dryer door is closed so as to seal the dryer. The vacuum pump of the freeze dryer is actuated and the unit runs for approximately 12 hours. Then, the temperature for the vacuum chamber is set at O.degree. C., and the machine is left to run for 24 hours. The vacuum chamber temperature is again reset to 25.degree. C. and the machine runs for another 24 hours so that the moisture is driven out of the urine to produce a powdered urine product. When the urine reaches a temperature of +25.degree. C. the product is allowed to set for 4 hours, then atmospheric pressure is allowed back into the vacuum chamber. Then the product can be packaged.

Detailed Description Text (9):

The freeze drying process produces a powdered scent lure which will maintain freshness indefinitely. The freeze dried lure may be used with or without rehydrating. For example, the powdered urine may be sprinkled dry onto a buck scrape to be rehydrated by dew overnight, or the buck may rehydrate the powdered product. A more potent scent lure may be achieved by rehydrating with fresh liquid deer urine. Also, distilled water, spring water, or melted snow may be used to rehydrate the freeze dried urine. Preferably, chlorinated tap water should not be used to rehydrate the product, since such water kills the pheromones which are preserved in the freeze dried state.